REGISTRY OFFICE. HAVING THIS DAY DISPOSED OF MY Interest in the Carriage Making Business to Mr. Gideor West, I would return my sincere thanks to the public of Honofulu for its liberal patronage, and sak a continuance of the same for my successor. I take pleasure in recommending Mr. West. Being a first class mechanic, and a straight-forward, honest man, he will no doubt give antisfaction. I consider him one of the most able woramen on the sandwich Islands. Inord, I do not think that his superior could be found in any part of the world.

Those having claims against me are requested to present the same without delay, as I am about to leave the islands.

Honolulu, Jan. 1st, 1873. (ja4 lm*) M. BENFIELD. HAVING PURCHASED MR. BENFIELD'S City, I am now preserved to execute all orders in my line with promptness and dispatch. I trust my long and varied experience in the business will enable me to give satisfaction to all those who may favor me with their patronage. Honoiniu, Jan. 1st, 1873. (ja4 if) G. WEST.

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THE PACIFIC

PHASES OF THE MOON FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, It is evident that the popular expression, so re-TIME OF NEW BISING AND SETTING. 1st-Sun Rises....642 AM; Sun Seis....525 PM Sth-Sun Rises.....643 AM; Sun Sets....531 PM 31st-Sun Rises 641 AN | Sun Sets 546 PM CAPT. DANIEL SMITH. the enjoyment of liberty regulated by law, which

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11.

California, New Zealand and Australia To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

KNOW YE. That the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands has, on this the 8th day January, A. D. 1873, unanimously elected His streets and made verbal proclamation of the acces-Royal Highness Prince WILLIAM CHARLES LUNALILO, King of the Hawaiian Islands, and that he will be pleased to take the oath of office at 12 o'clock M., on Thursday the 9th inst., at Kawaiahao Church, in the City of Honolulu.

By order of the Legislative Assembly, H. MACYARLANE, Sec'v pro tem.

THE ACCESSION TO THE THRONE. At an early hour on Thursday morning, the streets were alive with sight-seers and members of the various military organizations who were to take part in the ceremonies attendant upon the taking of the Outh to the Constitution by KING LUNALILO.

and the other troops were ranged from the gate to of the line were the Household Troops, next to them second verse, and a portion of the last verse. other Eastern Ports. If Cash Advances made.

C. BEEWER & CO. Benecia, then came the Honolulu Rifles, and the left was the Marine Corps of the U. S. Sloop-of-war of the line was occupied by the Artillery Company. A dense throng lined the passage way to the Church, been removed, and in its stead a broad platform had Merchandise received STORAGE FREE and been built, upon which was arranged a table supliberal cash advances made on shipments by this inc.

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the Royal Mantle of golden feathers. The Standard of of the platform. On either side of the Chair of state, were the supporters, clothed in feather capes, and bearing the Royal Kahilis of slate colored feathers. The seats nearest the platform were occupied by the members of the Legislature, Foreign Representatives, and the officers of the Benecia. Queen Emma, Hon. Mrs. Dominis, Hon. Mrs. Bishop and other members of the families of ancient Aliis were stationed near at

hand, and the rest of the Church was solidly filled with an eager crowd. Precisely at 12 o'clock noon. His Majesty, escorted by the members of the late King's Staff, and followed by some of those who were his personal friends when he was a Prince, entered the Church. The immense audience rose and greeted. him with enthusiastic cheers. His Majesty was simply but elegantly dressed, and wore no decora- Intion commences on Monday, Jan. 13th. tions save the broad scarlet ribbon, and silver star of Royalty. He was met at the entrance to the The Steamer from San Francisco may be looked of the Cabinet of the late King. Upon reaching from New Zealand. _____ the platform His Majesty remained standing while which he took his seat while the certificate of bis election was read in Hawaiian and English. He then rose and approached the table upon which rested the Bible and took the oath which was administered by the Chief Justice. After the oath was taken, the audience gave three

cheers for LUNALILO, and His Majesty addressed the ent year, Legislature as follows: NORLES AND REPRESENTATIVES :

This is the first time in the history of this Kingdom, that the Legislative Assembly has been con vened for the purpose of electing a Sovereign, and I tender you my thanks for the cordial ananimity and good will which have characterized your protions of duty or responsibility, it is becoming, as photograph likenesses of King Luxalito were exwell as in accordance with the promptings of our hibited in Chase's window, which attracted no little hearts, to express our sorrow at the sudden death attention and were much admired. of the Hustrious Chief, whose successor I am. and whose Funeral Rites we are so soon to celebrate. to the Hawaiian People.

very naturally sensitive to the rights of the Hawai- reported yesterday as out of danger. ians, and desirous of promoting every project which would advance their interests and increase

I sympathized deeply with the late King on the exciting days, when the whole population was out subject of the gradual diminution of the people, and I need no assurances from you that all reasonapproval. While we mourn this sudden bereave- arrest by the police in Honolulu. ment, let us learn from his illustrious example to be faithful and true to the Independence of the

Kingdom, and anxious only to promote the general This nation presents the most interesting example in history, of the social cooperation of the native us that at Kaunakakai, on Molokai, the thunder and foreign races in the administration of its Govern- claps were so loud that they caused the houses to life there exists a feeling which every good man will | shelves.

strive to promote. Government may be said to enter upon a new era on the accession to the Throne of every Sovereign. It will be my earnest endeavor to sustain the character of the Government in its good repute with other nations, and in this connection it becomes us to cherish a cordial recollection of My lamented Predecessors, as of the disinterested and patriotic men who aided them in enrolling this Kingdom among the family of nations. It will be my endeavor and in this I shall have the aid of all men who are true friends of the Hawaiians, to sustain the character of the Government transmitted to us. The commencement of my reign is auspicious; Our relations with foreign Governments are of the most friendly character, and I am satisfied will continue so, if We faithfully disjustice and comity recognized among nations.

At home there is peace and a reasonable prosperity, which it will be my earnest endeavor to promote. The Islands are capable of a far higher improve- the life he was so anxious to get rid of. ment than they have ever enjoyed. They have capacity enough to make a Kingdom which shall command the respect of other nations, as well as to give

We are fortunately placed by nature on the great Ocean Highway of Nations; the commerce of all flags should be attracted hither by the safety of our harbors, our abundant products, and the liberal laws and regulations of our ports. All legislation in the future, having in view the proper protection and promotion of our commercial relations, shall meet my hearty concurrence and approval. There are circumstances attending my accession, P. S. At the present time Excelsior Lodge numbers which arouse within me a very lively sense of grati-

tude to the whole people. They have tendered me their loyalty and their cordial support, and I accept the trust imposed upon me, feeling confidence in the expression so spontaneously made.

May the blessing of Our Heavenly Father, with-

out which there can be no permanent success, attend ernment and people

TO THE HAWAHAN PEOPLE:

dress to the people, in which I stated that the Throne | should judge it was coming down towards | Kiholo had become vacant, and without a successor ap- on that old flow. We had a splendid view of it. pointed or proclaimed, and that I desired to submit and could see the mountains of Mauna Kea and my claim to their consideration and suffrages. At Hualalai on each side of it, by its light, quite plain. numerous meetings held throughout the Islands. The steamer will bring an account of it. they have made known their views in a way most

Having purchased the above Goods at very much below pendent. History plainly teaches that no Nation store on Nunanu street displayed a fine diaphane

ful habits, and strive for that standard of improvement which gives such advance to other nations. In my address, I alluded to some Constitutional Amendments which could properly and usefully be made. I shall take a legal course to accomplish

this purpose. 13th-Full Meen 5 52 AM | together. We know, now, that WE sympathize in 21st - Last Quarter 9 59 AM | sentiment and opinion, and that WE are in earnest, and in mutual accord for the common good. While My Government is a Constitutional Monarchy, it is an auspicious circumstance that the 15th-Sun Rises 644 am; Sun Sets 536 rm popular will is in accord with the legal bestow-22d-Sun Rises....643 AN; Sun Sets....541 PM ment of the Crown. It promises a harmonious 29th-Sun Rises.....642 AN; Sun Sets.....544 PM administration of public affairs, which will give ample protection to all men, and secure to them

is the greatest blessing which Government can

Upon the conclusion of the addresses, the choir THE following is the official announcement of sang the stirring authem, E OLA KA MOI I KE AKUA the result ordered by the Assembly to be pub. - God Save the King-and His Majesty, followed by the staff of the late king and others, returned to the Palace. The audience then dispersed, and for a long time lingered around the Palace gate cheering for

KING LUNALILO After the proceedings in the Church. H. E. Gov. Dominis and the Hon. H. Kahanu, escorted by the Hawaiian Cavalry, rode through the principal sion of His Majesty, LUNALILO, King of the Hawaiian Islands.

The appearance of the military was unusually good, and we were particularly struck with the soldiery appearance of the U.S. Marine Corps from the Benecia. They are a fine body of men, and splendidly drilled. A royal salute was fired, upon the elevation of the Royal Standard within the Palace, from the battery on Punchbowl and the Benecia, and the several church bells of the city rang out their joyful peals when His Majesty had taken the

Within the church, the group immediately around the platform presented a brilliant appearance. The various uniforms, decorations, jewels, &c., were displayed to great advantage. The ladies present gave ghtness to the group, like jewels in a setting of lead gold. A beautiful floral crown ornamented the front of the platform, and vases filled with lilies were placed at intervals upon it. The closing an-As the morning advanced, the soldiers were them by a large native choir was splendidly sung marched to their stations at the entrance to the and was heard to great advantage, as the vast audience poured from out the church.

It is interesting to know that the words of this anwhere the ceremony was to take place. The Ha- them are of the King's own composition, written wallan Cavalry formed in line outside of the gate, while he was Prince Lunalilo for a public occasion during the last reign, and that the only changes the church on the left of the entrance. On the right made are in the insertion of his own name in the

> LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. SPECIAL SESSION.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, Jan. 9th, 1873. The House met pursuant to adjournment at 11 o'clock A. M. The President Mr. Nahaolelua in the chair. Prayer by the Chaplain. The journal of the Royal Mantle of golden feathers. The Standard of the previous day was read and approved, and the Hawaii was displayed on either side and in the rear House adjourned until to-morrow (Friday) at 10

> THIRD DAY, Friday, Jan. 10th. House met, pursuant to adjournment, at 10 o'clock A. M., the President in the Chair. Prayer by the Chaplain. Journal of previous day read and approved.

> A motion was made by Hon. J. O. Carter, that as there is no unfinished or new business to be considered, the House adjourn from day to day awaiting His Majesty's pleasure. Motion lost. House then adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

> > NOTES OF THE WEEK.

PUNAHOU COLLEGE .- The next term of this insti-

Honolulu Saturdays and Lahaina every Wednesdays. Church by Chief Justice Allen, and the members for at any moment; and the Nevada is also due the platform His Majesty remained standing while a prayer was offered by Rev. H. H. Parker, after hae journals, but have been unable to find in them any news of special importance.

> FIRE DEPARTMENT PARADE .- Owing to the frequent recurrence of bolidays and public parades at this season, the Fire Department have decided not to have the usual anniversary parade the pres-PUNAHOU JOURNAL .- This little sheet made its

appearance on January 7th as a four page paper. has improved very much in appearance, and we hope that it will meet with the encouragement that PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE KING .- During the illuminceedings. But before adverting to any considera. ation on Thursday evening, some very fine large size

ACCIDENT .- On Thursday afternoon, as Mr. Braut-The late King had decided traits of character. He lecht, book-keeper in the house of F. A. Schaefer was enterprising, labored to develop the resources & Co., was riding on horse-back up Emma street, of the country; and extended His protecting hand | the animal suddenly became restive, and threw his rider violently. The fall was a severe one, and Mr. While He was just to all His subjects, He was Brautlecht was insensible for several hours, but was NOTEWORTHY .- It is a fact that should be put on

record, that during the whole of two remarkably -the day of the election of the King by the Assembly, and that on which he was publicly inauable measures to prevent it will meet your cordial gurated and proclaimed-there was not a single HEAVY THUNDER .- We seldom have thunder and lightning on these islands, and the weather of last Tuesday was very exceptional. The thunder about

ment, and most happily too, in all the relations in vibrate sensibly and even threw crockery from the RECEPTION OF THE NEWS AT WAIALUA .- A letter from the other side of the Island says: "I suppose you will be glad to learn that even here in the back country, there was great rejoicing over the report of the final election of His Royal Highness Prince LUNALILO as our King. Every one was joyful, and the children of the Waialua Female Seminary turned

out on the play-grounds, and gave three cheers for our King, LUNALILO." ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A Chinaman, said to be one of the slaves of opium, made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide on Thursday last. He went over the flats to the rear of Emmes' ship-yard, and affixing a rope to the fence, tied it around his neck and dropped off. The drop was not sufficient to break charge our duty in conformity to the principles of his neck, however, and he was observed by some persons in the neighborhood kicking and pawing the air in the process of strangulation. He was promptly cut down, and a bucket of cold water restored him to

I. O. O. F .- Installation .- The following officers of Polynesian Encampment, I. O. O. F., were installgreater comfort and happiness to a far larger popu- ed last Friday evening, the 3d inst. This is the first election and installation under the new charter, since its reception, and the Encampment is now in full working order: D. N. Flitner, C P.; C. R. Bishop, H. P.; M. Raplee, S. W.; Geo. Williams, J. W.; J S. Smithies, Scribe; Geo. Emmes, Treasurer. On Tuesday evening, the 7th inst., the following officers of Excelsior Lodge No. 1, I. O O. F., were installed: Thos Tannatt, N. G ; L. Way, V. G ; R. Whitman, R. S.; R. Lewers, Treasurer; J. S. Smithies,

THE VOLCANO.-By advices received yesterday morning from Molokai and Lahaina, we learn that the light from the Volcano of Manna Loa was distinctly seen from there on the evening of the 7th inst., and on the morning early of the 8th. Capt. Our efforts to promote the best interests of the Gov- | Rountain, at Molokai, had occasion to go out of doors at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 8th, His Majesty then addressed the people as fol- when he saw the heavens brilliantly lit up in the direction of Mauna Loa. A letter from Mr. J. W. Girwin at Labaina, dated on Wednesday, says "I went out to the Nettie Merrill 34 miles last Soon after the death of His Majesty Kamehameha | night, (Tuesday evening). On our return, we saw V., whose loss the Nation mourns, I issued an ad- the overflow of lava on Mauna Loa, on Hawaii. I

seventy-six members, and is in good working order.

complimentary to myself, and the election by the The Lillumnation .- Last Thursday evening Legislative Assembly is in response to the popular many stores and dwellings throughout the town were handsomely illuminated, and what with the I need not assure you that my heart is filled with number of persons strolling about to witness the gratitude for this generous expression, favorable to | testivities, the many bright lights in the windows my claims, and I need not assure you that it will and colored lanterns hung from awnings, store stimulate me to do everything in my power to pro- fronts, gate-ways and trees-Honolula was very mote your improvement, your interests, and your animated. The hotel was brightly lit up, as were happiness. But to accomplish these purposes, I many private houses in various parts of the city must have your determined co-operation. From and suburbs. The store of C. E. Williams, on Fort this day I hope to see an increased effort on the street, made a very fine appearance, with rows of part of all the people to make themselves inde- lights in its numerous front windows. The bakery can improve in population and wealth without in- with the words, "King Lunalilo, long may be live." dustry and good movals. It is a fact, which op- inscribed upon it, and which attracted the attenpresses my heart that the Hawaiian population has tion of many passers by. The German Club been gradually diminishing for years and Lappeal grounds were brilliant with lights, and many of to every Hawaiian, whether here or at his quiet the flagstaffs about town bore colored lights. The home, to arise in full strength and stay this deso- tower and the end windows of the Catholic Church lation. It can be done, but it will require the were also beilliantly illuminated. The Chinese efforts of all who love Hawaii nei. Industry, tem- band on Hotel street discoursed an abundance of perpetuity as a sovereign power. perance, and virtue, with a moral and religious its peculiar music, while the bright moonlight made

needs no comment at our hands: ered to his people. The next generation will doubt- \$8000, and on the death of Kamehameha IV. I think jess understand better than the present the extent | had reached \$12,000. This for this peor and small to which our departed Sovereign was a nursing people is enough if economically used, as the best father of the Church in Hawail. After the resign good of the nation certainly requires that it should be. nation of Bishop Staley, there was danger of our Mission being withdrawn, and it was commonly be- than two, a number quite equal to the labors and relieved that there would not be another Anglican sponsibilities. They have been nominally kept at Bishop in the Kingdom. At this crisis, the late four because the Constitution called for it, though King was instrumental in the hands of Gon, in saving that Layer of the Vine, which had been so tenderly planted by his brother, from being rooted up. His Majesty wrote a letter with his own band (which we hope may be published) to the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury on the Feast of the Conversion of S. Paul, 1871, acknowledging the blessing, which the Anglican Church had been to his kingdom, and praying him to send out another Bishop to fill the vacant See. His life was spared to see the fulfillment of this prayer. The malady, which was so soon to terminate his life, seized His Majesty immediately after the Bishop's arrival. But, a though he was thus prevented from ever attending Public Worship, he never ceased to the day of his death, to take the keenest interest in all the concerns of the Anglican Mission. The Lord grant unto him, to find mercy of the Lord in that day.

[Communicated]

Ms. Editor-In the January number of the Hawaiian Church Monthly Messenger, there is an anecdote purporting to come from America. It reads as follows-" The following is a verbatim copy of a letter recently received by a school-master in Indiana from a householder in his locality: 'Cur, ass you are a man of no legs, I wish to inter my sun in your

If this letter was ever written in America it was most probably written by some recent immigrant from the "old country," who never had enjoyed the advantage of our world-renowned common schools. We hope his "sun" will do better if he was successful in entering the "skull." AN AMERICAN.

[Communicated.] The leading article in the Gazette of last week is I write now, because it is a time when amendan effort, by an argument derived from the history of our Constitutions from the time of their first introduced into the organic law, and I hope that crude origin and departure from absolute autocratic | those having the matter in charge may be practical control over life, liberty and property, to men, who will not think that the changes suggested show that the only safe and legitimate beginning of are not practical. They are, and may be made if the new reign and Government, is by and through those in power, and holding influential positions, the Constitution of 1864. This, even if spurious in will set themselves to inquire what can be done to its origin, must be sworn to by the Sovereign to give | conomize the income without diminishing the effihim legitimate status. In order to reinstate a Con- ciency or dignity of the state; as well as securing stitution, never legally abrogated, he must subscribe the least taxation with the greatest prosperity. The to one that was never legally instituted. We think sum named for the salary of the King is certainly the propositions by which this conclusion is reached do not in the least warrant it,—quite the contrary. state of the King of these Islands; but besides this, Beginning with the recognition by Kamehameha HI., | the coming King is in receipt of a handsome income in 1839, of the natural rights of man, this good King from his own private fortune. And certainly no grants a Constitution (1840) " not to become final measure could be more popular with his people than until ratified by the people, which was never done," but though not finally compacted, it brought into | In proposing a reduction of the number of Minisexistence a House of Representatives of the people, ters, I do not think that the work to be done can be thenceforth to constitute one of the three members as great, or perplexing or wearing, as it was during of a Constitutional monarchical Government. And its organic stages, when everything was in a forma-

a Legislature so constituted, it was, which, with the tive process, and when the Government was more or King, passed the organic Acts, which gave our Gov- less harrassed from without and within. Its members ernment substantially its present shape, and which were few in number, with hard work and little salary. in 1852 discussed, received and accepted the consti- Mr. Richards, from 1838 to 1842, stood alone and TUTION. From that time, it was considered a com- laid the foundation of the superstructure, however pact, not to be varied by the arbitrary act of any defective it may have been. He worked too hard, one party to it, King, Nobles or people. It contained and his salary then was \$600. In 1842 he was one party to it, King, Nobles or people. It contained and his salary then was \$600. In 1842 he was ample provision for its own amendment, by deliberate joined by Dr. Judd, and leaving immediately for consideration and consent of the parties to it, and in that prescribed mode, it was several times amended. Kamehameha IV., a man of fine mind and of high Wyllie took the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and to princely culture, took the throne without a question | this period the salaries had only reached \$1,500, and of the binding force of the Constitution upon the this was the compensation first received by Chief

of argument and by what outrage to the obvious same office and dignity as in England, after which day. But it was even then admitted by calling a convention of delegates of the people, that it was a compact of parties, not to be revoked or modified exsion, was it defensible in one, the stronger party, than fell to the lot of the organizers of the governwhen new terms could not be made, to annul the ment. I should not fear that even \$4,000 would compact, and afterwards give another, such as he command the requisite service. neither does the silent consent of a few years con-done, adopt and ratify it. The people, taking with benefit, which would not be Constitutional by what they could get, elected representatives who sat either of the instruments named, without amendment. specially disturbed in their private pursuits, and while the ordinary law was administered as usual, there was a certain acquiescence,—the consent under field by discussion as to details, yet to make essential and fortune in heading an attempt to regain political quite practicable; and if there is the will I believe rights. But such an assent, for the brief period of they will now be accomplished, or I should not so the late reign, cannot be claimed to have barred a write. whole nation of rights. If in law an undisturbed occupation of real estate for twenty years is required to bar old rights, surely nothing less than the lifetime of a whole generation will be sufficient to pre-

scribe national liberties We take issue with the proposition that now, at arbitrary gift of any chief or any king. In adopting which he took the ground that the Bible account a civilized polity in form, its principles have been is not to be understood as meaning a literal deluge

adopted, forever and irrevocably. Says Vattel; "A good prince, a wise conductor of society, ought to have his mind impressed with this great truth, that the sovereign power is solely entrusted to him for the safety of the state and the happiness of all the people.

"The prince derives his authority from the nation. He possesses just so much of it as they have thought 10 o'clock was very heavy. Capt. Fonntain informs proper to intrust him with. "When the sovereign power is limited and regula-ted by the fundamental laws of the state, those laws that every imagination of the thoughts of his

prince is therefore strictly obliged not only to respect | it grieved Him at His heart." but to support them."

This doctrine that the king is for the people and not the people for the king, is fully recognized in the initial proclamation of our new sovereign. He submits to them himself and his principles, and the response is overwhelming in its loyalty to him and in lieve the story until the ratification of his declaration for the Constitution of it is virtually abolished. 1852. We cannot believe that if he had issued a Mr. Stuart explained the difficulties involved in manifesto pledging himself to maintain the Constitu- the account, showing that theologians have yielded tion and reign in the spirit of the late government, to the pressure of these difficulties, and that they we should have witnessed this auspicious welcome. now universally concur in the opinion that if there Yet we do not desire to see this Constitution restored was any deluge whatever it was limited in extent by arbitrary authority. But these represent- and not dangerously deep! We can only catalogue atives now assembling, however elected and however sworn, are enough the representatives of the people, and come here fully enough instructed to take some speedy action, in concert with the Sovereign, for bringing us back to legitimate ground. Once upon that, the few needed amendments to it can be made; but let us not lose the vantage of conservatism,-let us start from this never abro-

the body of our statutes, were enacted under or prior evaporation. Rain, consequently, could never to the Constitution of 1852, and it would be far submerge the high hills and mountains. Nor less disturbing now to revert to it, than to begin by | could the breaking up of the ocean boundaries do a temporary ratification of the present. Let a wise this. The ocean even now is doing all it can to and prudent legislature at once consider how they cover the earth. may best accomplish the wishes of the Sovereign, and of the whole people.

MR. EDITOR-The able article of the Gazette upon " Constitutional Government" points out very clearly, and in my view correctly the proper course to be pursued in the present crisis of affairs; everything can be gained by this course that can be reasonably asked for or expected. The whole judicial, legislative and executive departments of government as now existing derive their functions from the was over. How could this work be done? present Constitution, and the Legislature was called | 5. The care and management of this immense in conformity with it, and in accordance with its provisions are about to elect a King. If the promises of the Prince in case of his election could not be ful-filled except by his ignoring the form of law under which he is elected, then a direct restoration of the Constitution of 1852 by decree might be justifiable— as the tamer and docile. but this would be revolution, and what possible excuse The story must therefore be held as another one is there for revolutionary measures and possible dis- in the series of "sacred allegories," which, while order now. The King when legally elected can call it has the form of a historical relation, has no a special meeting of the Legislature forthwith for the | answering historic basis in fact, and consequently, purpose of legislative amendment and the Legislature like the parables of the Lord, must be construed called can appoint a committee of revision to as wholly aflegorical. The practical lesson is report to the next Legislature to be chosen, and give very impressive. The universal providence of the the committee such general instructions as it shall | Lord is represented, and His power to restrain deem wise. Such a committee, without instruction, and to subdue the most direful inundations of would be likely to incorporate all the liberal provis- evils and falsities. "The floods have lifted up, O ions of the Constitution of 1852, for this has been Lord, the floods have lifted up their voice. The one of the important issues upon which the King was | Lord on high is mightier than the noise of many to be chosen, the other being as to his right to the Throne. But further amendments are needed which are not in the Constitution of 1852. Every department of the government can be so reconstructed as greatly to diminish its expense without impairing its efficiency or dignity, and it needs to be done.

Europe, and a wise and economical use of its revenue with as light a taxation as possible will tend to its

23" We find the following in the Hawaiian should be diminished to not to exceed \$12,000 per Church Monthly Messenger, for January, 1873. It annum, this in my view being ample to maintain all the State requisite for this little Kingdom. The IN MEMORIAN.-KAMERANERA V. has been gath- grant to Kamehameha III. commenced with \$7000 or 2nd-The ministerial offices should not be more actually one minister has not unfrequently had the oversight of two. I am not slone in my opinion that two men could oversee the four ministerial departments, with no greater labor, mental or physical than able men in this community and other communities often devote to their private affairs. One or two special counselors might be appointed to be called upon in special cases of importance, with a reasonable per diem allowance for time actually devoted to consultation. The Privy Council serving without compensation, cannot be expected to devote

very much time to government matters. 3rd-The legislators should have a per diem allowance, the sessions not to exceed a fixed number of days, or if they should exceed the number, the pay to cease; as it is in New York. Neither my time, or your sheet, will allow me to prolong this letter, but these are only a few of the things in which the organic law needs amendment, and which are not provided for in either Constitution.

There should be some limit by law to expenses of various kinds, as military, printing, &c., which need careful thought of wise and competent men to consider, and which cannot be touched upon here. But the fact that if even the revolutionary course of pro-claiming the Constitution of 1852 is adopted, that Constitution will still require amendment, at least in the opinion of many whose opinions are worthy of consideration, forms an additional reason for taking the lawful and temperate course marked out in the Gozette, and which will accomplish the same end in a more unobjectionable way. At least, I hope that the King will ask the advice of the Supreme Courtbefore he commits himself to the course indicated in your paper of Saturday last,-because, to many that course does not seem necessary to accomplish the end

desired by the most liberal. ments, and it is to be hoped improvements will be to favor a reduction of his own salary,

Europe, he was left alone till 1844, when Mr. Ricord was added to the working number. In 1845, Mr. Sovereign, and as a condition of the Kingdom.

Never until the accession of His late Majesty, was of compensation for Ministerial service; with an it doubted that the King who took the throne, took advance in the case of the Chancellor to \$4,000, it with and by the Constitution. By what sophistry proposed by Mr. Wyllie to make it correspond to the obligation of the compact, it was then claimed that form of government the Hawaiian was patterned. it was optional to the Sovereign to take or to reject | Ultimately the ministerial and Chancellor's salaries this Constitution, we all remember, as if but yester- reached \$5,000, where they now stand. This I do cept by consent of both. How, under that admis- departments with certainly less labor and more pay

pleased? This act never was legally defended. It was an act of power which might well have been think, in the interests of economy, without diminishresponded to by revolution. That it was not so ing its dignity or efficiency. I spoke of the legislative, answered, does not affect the character of the act, military and printing departments. Other changes and enacted Statutes under this Decree. While not It may be thought that these changes are sweeping, moral duress. No one was willing to hazard life changes for the better in the matters named, I think

"Noah's Flood."

A CINCINNATI CLERGYMAN EXPLAINS IT ALL AWAY. The Reverend J. P. Stuart, of Cincinnati, this day, the rights of the Hawsiian people are in the preached a sermon on the Deluge, last week, in of water. There was no such thing. We quote

from the report of his sermon: In respect to "Noah's Flood," as it is called, the appalling outbreak of wickedness—the deluge of evils and falsities—was, after all, the principal thing. For what was the rain of forty days, and the breaking loose of whatever pent-up reservoirs of water there were, to the fact that "God saw show the prince the extent and bounds of his power heart was only evil continually, and it repented and the manner in which he is to exert it. The the Lord that he had made man on the earth, and

But why not believe the story in its literal Quotations to this effect, of acknowledged authorisense? Why not believe that a universal deluge ty in all civilized governments, might be made to any actually occurred, and that Noah and his family and the animals were preserved in the ark? We answer because we cannot believe these things, for they are at war with nature and at war with science; and consequently scientists cannot believe the story until they have so modified it that

> the points that were elaborated in the lecture. 1. The amount of water to submerge the entire world would be about eight times the quantity

now in all the seas, oceans, lakes, and rivers of the globe. Whence came this water? And how was it disposed of when it had subserved its purpose? The rain of forty days would only raise the waters a few inches. Indeed, rain is only the de-The Civil Code and the Penal Code, which form scent of water which had previously ascended by

3. The ark was declared too small to hold the animals with their food, and Noah with his family. The ark, also, was water-tight, and well-nigh airtight; so that when the door and window were closed animal life would have perished much more speedily than in the "Black Hole" of Calcutta! 4. The difficulty of gathering up the animals from all the continents and islands, providing them transports, and then causing them to live in any one climate, could only be equalled by redistributing them to their proper places when the flood

menagerie of 80,000 animals for a whole year would have been more than a match for Noah and

waters; yes, than the mighty waves of the sea.

lowing style: To Miss Sudy-Behole a stranger at the dore of the heart he gentlely nox has nox The nation is small in number with little wealth before. Miss Sudy you trete no other friend so comparatively, the whole being less than that of ill. I luv you now and will forever you may many single individuals in the United States and change but I will never, forever one be our lot,

Jacksonville lovers do up billet-doux in the fol-

dearest won forget me no Miss Sudy I must confess that I luv you the best Some of the points of amendment required to this of all the girls I ever knew there is none to be end in my opinion are: 1st-The King's salary compared with you.

education, will accomplish it. Abandon all sloths the evening a delightful one for a quiet stroll.